

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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to destroy all the Jews in Europe. To-day it is hard to conceive of the horrors that were perpetrated in the attempt to fulfill the goal of this madman. It is because it is so difficult to conceive of such horrors that we should commemorate the efforts of those who resisted the implementation of this nightmare.

The members of the Warsaw ghetto who revolted in April of 1943 fought against overwhelming odds. The truth is there was no chance whatsoever that these people who had been subjected to the cruelest treatment that any men have ever suffered at the hands of their fellow men in the history of the modern world could overcome their oppressors. They were short of food and suffering from disease. Their morale was fading and they all knew that millions—yes, millions—of their colleagues had already been destroyed. Yet for 3 weeks they gave the world an example of courage and dedication that has seldom, if ever, been equaled. They showed there are things worth dying for—ideals such as freedom, human dignity, spiritual independence, and love of those intangibles that make life worth living.

That such a thing as the Warsaw ghetto could have existed at all is a shame to the civilized world. It is even more shocking that remnants of the spirit which made the ghetto possible still exist today, that there is open anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Argentina, that Red China is using the hate that thrives on anti-Semitism and ignorance to woo the Arab bloc. Even today man has not wholly learned his lesson from the horrors of the last war. Recognition and remembrance of the past is essential if we are to learn from the mistakes of the past.

The Warsaw ghetto struggle was a proud—but tragic—event in the history of the Jewish people and of all men. Out of the worst horror of man's history emerged an act of such courage and fortitude that it awes all who know the story. I hope that the Senate will take this opportunity to insure that a day is set aside to be remembered by all Americans and that the ideals it celebrates will be reaffirmed annually.

It should be noted that no specific date has been designated for this annual observance. This is because in the Hebrew calendar the date on which the uprising began—the 27th of Nisan—has no exact counterpart in the calendar that we use. Hence, each year the date is different and must be designated to coincide with worldwide celebrations and the actions of the chief rabbinate in Israel.

Man must learn from the past if he is not to make the same tragic mistakes over and over again. I believe that this event is deeply meaningful for all mankind and I hope that the Senate will act to approve this resolution to commemorate 1 day each year in honor of the uprising of the Warsaw ghetto, a tragic moment in the history of man's enduring fight against tyranny.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in recognition of the outstanding courage displayed during the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto against the Nazis, and in memory of the men, women, and children who met death on that tragic day and those who perished in concentration camps and in gas chambers symbolizing the indestructible spirit of liberty which throughout history has ultimately triumphed against the forces of tyranny, the President is authorized and requested to designate an appropriate day from April 8 through May 6 in each calendar year in observance of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, and to issue a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe with appropriate ceremonies and activities the anniversary of such uprising.

CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN RULES RELATING TO DEDUCTIBILITY OF ACCRUED VACATION PAY—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 1216)

Mr. LONG of Louisiana, by request, submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10467) to continue for a temporary period certain existing rules relating to the deductibility of accrued vacation pay, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 1217)

Mr. SMATHERS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. RIBICOFF (for himself, Mr. DODD, and Mr. JAVITS) submitted an amendment (No. 1218), intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 11380, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

INCORPORATION OF AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ACTUARIES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. DODD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the able junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH] and my distinguished colleague from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] be added as cosponsors of S. 3027, a bill to incorporate the American Academy of Actuaries, at its next printing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON CERTAIN POSTMASTER NOMINATIONS

Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. President, pursuant to the rules for committee procedure of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the standing Subcommittee on Contested Nominations will hold a

hearing in room 6202, New Senate Office Building, Tuesday, August 18, 1964, at 10:30 a.m. on the following postmaster nominations:

New Jersey: Belvidere, Lakewood, Mays Landing, and Vernon.

Ohio: Cleveland.

Pennsylvania: Arendtsville, Mechanicsburg, and Oil City.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SCOTT:

Address on Cyprus, delivered by Senator KEATING to the Order of Ahepa, at New York, N.Y., on July 3, 1964.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Article on the need to maintain readiness to fight for freedom, written by Irving Leibowitz, and published in the Indianapolis Times of August 10, 1964.

Editorial on Farm Safety Week, published in the Danville (Ind.) Gazette of July 23, 1964.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES PAID TO 1962 SUGARCANE AND SUGAR-BEET PRODUCERS

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, much has been said by this administration about its concern for the small farmer, but in actual practice the benefits of many of the farm programs of the New Deal Frontiersmen go to the big corporate-type farmers. This is particularly true of the subsidies paid under the Sugar Act.

The small farmer not only gets little or no benefit from these subsidy programs but oftentimes is actually forced out of business by the large operators who collect these large subsidies from the Government.

For example, I shall give a breakdown of the large Government subsidy payments to the 1962 sugarcane and sugar-beet producers: The large operators collect the most of the payments on sugarcane while the sugarbeet growers are predominantly smaller farmers.

IN FLORIDA

Four farmers collected an average subsidy of \$458,777 each. Each cultivated over 5,000 acres.

Three farmers collected an average subsidy of \$107,877 each. Each cultivated between 2,000 and 3,000 acres.

One farmer collected a Government subsidy of \$102,590. This farmer cultivated between 3,000 and 4,000 acres.

Other payments ranged from \$49,000 down to \$369 per farm.

IN PUERTO RICO

Two farmers collected a Government subsidy of over \$500,000 each:

One collected \$531,430. He cultivated over 15,000 acres.

One collected a Government subsidy of \$542,022. This farmer cultivated between 12,000 and 15,000 acres.